

WHOLE NO. 9192.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1861.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE REBELLION.

Reported Landing of the Expedition.

The Rebels Driven Out of their Batteries on the Rappahannock.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM MISSOURI.

Rout of the Rebels Near Commerce.

THREE HUNDRED OF THE ENEMY SLAIN.

Additional Particulars of the Battle at Belmont.

The Town Evacuated by the Rebel Forces.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER POWHATAN.

Narrative of Her Cruise in Search of the Sumter.

The Troops in Pursuit of the Privateer.

AFFAIRS AT THE MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9, 1861.

NO OFFICIAL NEWS FROM THE GREAT NAVAL EXPEDITION.

The Navy Department has been all day expecting intelligence from the naval expedition, but none has been received. This is regarded as a favorable augury, as it is certain that if the rebels had even the slightest advantage on their side it would have been the occasion of great rejoicing, and would have been communicated by the flag of truce from Norfolk to Fortress Monroe yesterday. Their perfect silence on the subject is an evidence that the enterprise is successful.

EXTRAORDINARY SESSION OF THE CABINET.

An extraordinary Cabinet meeting was held to-night, to which General McClellan was called, for consultation upon military affairs. The decisions arrived at are not at present to be divulged.

AFFAIRS ALONG THE UNION LINES.

The army telegraph reports all quiet throughout the army of the Potomac.

There has been no news to-day from the Potomac.

The government has no authentic information that the rebels are weakening their own forces on the Lower Potomac.

REVIEW OF GENERAL PORTER'S DIVISION—GRAND MILITARY DISPLAY.

The review of General Fitz John Porter's division came off at one o'clock to-day. At half past twelve o'clock a drizzling rain commenced, which increased to the magnitude of a storm before the arrival of General McClellan, who made his appearance promptly at the hour appointed, accompanied by his full staff, and by Generals McDowell, Barry, Van Fleet, Franklin, Smith, Blaker, Newton, Brooks, Kearney and Slocum, each attended by the officers of his own staff. The division was drawn up in four lines, extending two miles in length. When General McClellan made his appearance upon the field, he was greeted with deafening cheers, repeated along the whole line, for several minutes. The process of reviewing the troops in line, and of marching in review before the General, proceeded as usual, after which the cavalry and artillery marched out of the way, and the three brigades were deployed into the line, the artillery being posted between the different regiments. The firing of blank cartridges by artillery and infantry was then commenced. For half an hour an incessant roar of cannon and musketry was kept up. The brigades were deployed again into line of battle by battalions, after which they were wheeled into marching column, and the review was closed.

During all the three or four hours of this review General McClellan remained on his horse, his head uncovered, a position of the time reminding of the drenching rain, observing the proceedings with intense interest and satisfaction. He remarked that he had never seen in Europe troops whose good discipline and soldierly appearance exceeded those before him. Much credit is due to Gen. Porter and the brigadiers under him for the degree of efficiency which this division has reached. Whenever the opportunity is presented for active service it is believed they will demonstrate their ability to cope with more than equal numbers of the enemy.

NARROW ESCAPE OF GENERAL WADSWORTH.

Yesterday General Wadsworth, accompanied by two privates of the New York Twenty-third regiment, went to Brush's house, three miles from Fairfax Court House, on the road leading to Fairfax Court House, for the purpose of finding refuge. While at the house a squad of rebel cavalry was seen rapidly approaching. General Wadsworth quickly mounted his horse and succeeded in making his escape, but the two privates were taken prisoners.

GENERAL ROSECRANS' ARMY.

At a late hour to-night despatches expected all day from General Rosecrans had not yet been received.

LOCATION OF GENERAL McCLELLAN'S HEADQUARTERS.

The headquarters of the army of the Potomac are to be established at the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Sixth street, which will be the residence of General McClellan's staff. The General will go to headquarters at a private residence now being prepared for the reception of his family.

THE ARMY.

In compliance with the promise made by the President to General Scott, that his staff officers should be properly cared for, Colonel Cullum has been assigned to the staff of General Halleck, with the rank of Brigadier General. Colonel Van Buren has been appointed Inspector General of the army.

DEATHS IN THE CAMPS AND HOSPITALS.

The following deaths of soldiers are reported:—Gustavus Hilbur, Company C, First Michigan regiment. John T. Tyler, Company C, Fifth New York. Wm. M. Smith, Company C, Fourth; John Jones, Company A, Thirty-sixth Pennsylvania regiment.

NAVAL EXPLOIT ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

The Navy Department is informed of the capture of a rebel schooner in the Rappahannock river by the gunboat Revere. The schooner was unladen and burnt. The gunboat was driven upon the rebel battery on shore, which was silenced.

ARTILLERY EXPERIMENTS AT THE NAVY YARD.

Interesting experiments are still progressing in the Navy Yard. Among them to-day thirteen hundred and seventy-five balls in a Dahlgren shell; weighing one hundred and seventy-three pounds, were fired out of an eleven inch Dahlgren gun, with the Bolman fuse, at a target thirteen hundred yards distant. The balls and

fragments of shell spread over a radius of sixty feet. The charge of powder was twelve pounds. The usual charge is fourteen.

THE NAVIGATION OF THE MISSISSIPPI GUARANTEED TO FRANCE BY THE PURCHASE OF LOUISIANA—NAPOLÉON'S ACTION ON THE SUBJECT.

A letter received in this country by an eminent lawyer of Philadelphia, from a distinguished American banker in London, dated October 17, 1861, contains the following statement, which is highly important, if true. Here it is:—

Notwithstanding your prohibition that I should not mention political matters, I should be wanting in real kindness to you if I did not commit to paper the kind words which I have just received from you on the subject of the navigation of the Mississippi. It is stated that when France sold Louisiana to the United States it was expressly stipulated that the Mississippi should at all times be open to the navigation of French vessels. The Emperor has discovered this fact, and the result is that every lake and corner of our public libraries are being ransacked to find a copy of the treaty, and you are asked to look for it at home. It may be in an earlier treaty, for Louisiana was sold more than once.

P. S.—Since writing the foregoing the treaty has been found in the British Museum. Clauses seven and eight are the important ones. It is barely possible that this treaty, if it really does exist, and has within it any force in international law, has produced the unusual desire that has been manifested by the government to open the Mississippi, as well as induced the new rebel leaders to assert, as they frequently did in Congress on the eve of the rebellion, that they never intended and never would interfere to prevent the navigation of that river. Should France attempt to open the river under such treaty, that Power will not only have to break the federal blockade at the mouth of the Mississippi, but will also have to contend with the batteries established on its banks by the rebels to prevent navigation.

The recent sudden departure for Europe of certain distinguished Americans, known to be in the confidence of Secretary Seward, may have something to do with this reported discovery by the Emperor Napoleon. I learn that the letter from which I am permitted to copy has been forwarded to Secretary Seward.

THE THREE YEARS TREASURY BONDS—PAYMENT OF THE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

The Treasury Department has suspended the printing of the three years' bonds to the date of the 15th of August, and would have the date to be altered to the 1st of October, fifty millions having been printed.

The Department this week have been paying, with the greatest possible expedition, the accounts for the army and navy—these being considered the most urgent and important. Other accounts are all necessarily suspended until that branch of the business shall be completed, when they will be acted upon in the order that they are audited and presented to the Secretary.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH NEW-YORK REGIMENT.

The Twenty-fifth New-York regiment, lately commanded by Colonel Kerrigan, is now in good hands, and exhibits good order and discipline.

PARADES TO THE NORTH STOPPED.

The government has decided to grant no more passes to persons applying for permission to go South to prevent the confiscation of their property by the rebel usurpers of authority in the Southern States.

EFFECT OF FREMONT'S REMOVAL IN CALIFORNIA.

A telegraphic despatch, received here from California, announces that the removal of General Fremont from the command of the Department of the West is almost universally approved on the Pacific coast.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have for some time past been working double extra, and, according to the latest report, to increase the transporting capacity of the Washington branch, until, by the addition of double tracks and sidings, they believe that it has been made adequate for all the demands upon it, not only for the conveyance of passengers and government freight, but also to supply the great demand existing here for fuel. The master of transportation, W. Prescott Smith, has by indefatigable exertions overcome all obstacles, and pronounces the road ready now to meet all requirements for the immense additional transportation thrown upon it by the blockade of the Potomac.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments have been made:—

Jacob M. Howard, of Michigan, Minister to Honduras. Thomas Sparks, of the District of Columbia, Consul at St. John, N. B.

NEWS FROM GEN. BANKS' DIVISION.

HEADQUARTERS GEN. BANKS' ARMY, DUNSMOUTH, Md., Nov. 8, 1861.

Improbability of Rebel Force on the Potomac. The Division and Health of the Division Good—The Maryland Election, &c., &c.

It is not at all probable that any further active operations in the field will occur in this vicinity before the close of the present campaigning season. At least it is unlikely that there will be anything of importance undertaken by our army. The great barrier is the Potomac, which denies the assaulting army a base of operations, if the enemy should succeed in landing on the opposite bank. To effect a landing in spite of opposition, and when the river is swollen as at present by the autumn rains, would be a work of rashness and attended with great loss of life. To throw a bridge across the river would be an operation of not less hazard than to cross by boats. The recent rains have swelled the Potomac so much that logs of wood, trees, weeds, &c., are swept rapidly down the stream, and nothing but heavy masonry could resist their momentum and the volume of the stream in the form of a bridge. The erection of a bridge of masonry is a thing entirely out of the question. The erection of a bridge of boats is equally out of the question. The subject, and the experience of Fall's Bluff before General Banks, is it by no means to be expected that there can be much probability of a landing of the Potomac. It is, therefore, a question of time, until a change takes place in the position of the river. There is good reason to know that the rebel force on the opposite bank is about as large as it has ever been. The discipline and health of this column are both good. The cold nights, however, are affecting the health of some of the regiments here. There are several men suffering from chills, fever and ague and similar complaints, as also have several other regiments. There is some probability of the army going into winter quarters before many weeks. The question arises then as to the city that will afford shelter to our army. Some say Baltimore, some Washington, some Frederick, and others go so far as to favor Richmond. But then comes the question, Will the army abandon the line of the river, and will the rebels follow the army? The answer to this is, that if a Northern army cannot avail themselves of an advantage on account of the weather, the less can the rebels. The rebels are in the Southern States. The chance is, after all the speculations about winter quarters, that the army will likely hold its ground through the winter if it does not proceed to Richmond.

THE MARYLAND ELECTION CREATED INTENSE EXCITEMENT HERE.

The Maryland election created intense excitement here, and the streets of this city were thronged with people. The result of the election was a victory for the Union. The rebels were defeated. The Union was preserved. The Maryland election created intense excitement here, and the streets of this city were thronged with people. The result of the election was a victory for the Union. The rebels were defeated. The Union was preserved.

NEWS FROM GEN. ROSECRANS' ARMY.

General Benham Getting to the Rear of the Rebels.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, Nov. 7.] The General's movement of the government transport service on the Kanawha, left the steamboat landing, five miles below the mouth of Gauley river, at eight o'clock Tuesday morning, and arrived at the mouth of the Kanawha at midnight. The rebels were driven out of their batteries on the Kanawha. The rebels were driven out of their batteries on the Kanawha.

THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT N. Y. S. M.

HEADQUARTERS AMERICAN CORPS, NEW YORK, Nov. 8, 1861.

In compliance with division and brigade orders of this date, the officers and members of the regiment are hereby ordered to assemble at the armory (in the uniform as ordered for inspection), on Monday, the 11th instant. The line will be formed in Bond street at a quarter past one o'clock A. M., precisely. The band and field music will report to the Adjutant twenty minutes before the hour of formation. The main committee are directed to have the drums covered with black paper or thin black paper by the 11th inst. The band and staff will report to the Adjutant at the ground at ten o'clock A. M. The quartermaster will provide coats for the members of the regiment. The Seventy-first regiment having been detailed to receive and guard the remains of the late Colonel Baker, the regiment will be ordered to march to the city of Philadelphia. The regiment will be ordered to march to the city of Philadelphia.

MORE INMATES FOR FORT WARREN.

Boston, Nov. 9, 1861.

Robert Bowker, formerly Mayor of Mobile, and A. Lowe, both arrested in Cincinnati, and sent to Boston by the U. S. Marshal, will be to-day for five months confined at Fort Warren.

the steamboat landing, seven miles from Gauley. On Monday the main body of his army was on the eastern side of the river, and his pickets were on the western side. The rebels were driven out of their batteries on the Kanawha. The rebels were driven out of their batteries on the Kanawha.

THE REMAINS OF COLONEL BAKER.

Arrival of the Remains in New York—The Body Lying in State in the Governor's Room—Arrangements for the Burial.

The body of the late Colonel E. D. Baker, of the First California regiment, New York Volunteers, arrived in this city yesterday. Preparations to receive the body had been made by the joint special Corporation Committee on National Affairs, and by citizens of California and Oregon resident in this city. Company A, of the Seventy-first regiment, under the command of Lieutenant Tomkins, had been specially detailed to act as a guard of honor on this occasion. The body arrived here at eleven o'clock yesterday morning on board the steamboat Richard Jackson, belonging to the Camden and Amboy line. It was in charge of Mr. Flanagan, of San Francisco, W. H. Wallace, of Washington Territory, and E. M. Bartram, of Oregon, composing the committee who had taken charge of the body when in Washington; Capt. Louis Bial and private G. H. Johnson, of Company G, and private H. Magee and E. F. Durand, of Company C, of the California regiment who rescued the body of the Colonel from the hands of the rebels at the battle of Ball's Bluff—Lieutenant Colonel Hewkum, Corporal G. B. McCallister, private G. H. Baker, of the First California regiment, Philadelphia City Guard, in whose care the body had been placed while in Philadelphia. The Pacific route had been taken at that time. House at ten o'clock, or about an hour before the remains were expected. A few members were a white saint badge on his left breast bearing the following inscription: "Remains of the Pacific Coast. Honor to the memory of Col. E. D. Baker, who fell near Gauley Ferry, October 21, 1861." They were at ten o'clock in the morning at the arrival of the steamer, and were followed by the members of the common Council committee, who arrived in close carriage, accompanied by the bears. Some of the committee were in the city, and some were in the city. The body was taken to the city of New York, and was taken to the city of New York.

THE TOWN ABANDONED BY THE REBELS.

Reported Rout of Jeff. Thompson's Rebel Forces, near Commerce.

Additional Particulars of the Battle at Belmont—The Town Evacuated by the Rebels.

St. Louis, Nov. 9, 1861.

General Grant telegraphed from Cairo to headquarters here that our victory at Belmont, Mo., was complete. We captured 130 prisoners and all of the rebels' artillery, but were obliged to leave part of the guns behind for the want of horses to haul them.

Some of the prisoners report that a large force were preparing to start to reinforce Price, but our attack will no doubt prevent it.

Our loss was about 250, one half of which were killed and mortally wounded.

Chicago, Nov. 9, 1861.

The following is a special despatch to the Chicago Tribune, dated Nov. 8, 1861.

It is impossible as yet to obtain anything like an accurate account of the killed, wounded and missing in the engagement at Belmont, Mo., on the 7th inst.

It is estimated that twenty-five of the Twenty-eighth Illinois are missing.

There are thought to be 350 missing of the Seventh Iowa.

Col. Latham's wound is not dangerous.

Lieut. Col. Wendt was killed.

The Major and Adjutant are missing. The latter is reported killed.

In Colonel Logan's regiment there are thirty-five killed and forty-seven wounded.

All but forty-four of Colonel Funks' regiment answered to roll call yesterday afternoon.

The loss in Col. Buford's regiment is not yet ascertained, but it is supposed to be heavy.

In Taylor's artillery only three men were slightly wounded.

One hundred and thirty-four prisoners were taken.

All accounts concur in placing the loss of the enemy much heavier than ours.

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The Union loss is stated at three hundred, and that of the rebels much heavier.

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The Whereabouts of Gen. Price and Ben. McCulloch.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 8, 1861.

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Gen. Price's position is on Crane creek, and is favorable for defense. He has planted batteries on the cliffs overlooking the approaches to the place.

Strength of the Union Army at Springfield.

According to an estimate published in the Chicago Tribune, the federal force at Springfield amounts to 27,000 men, as follows:—

General Hunter's Division..... 6,000
Third Division, under General Sigel..... 4,000
Fifth Division, under General Asholt..... 4,500
Sixth Division, under General McIntosh..... 5,500
Second Division, under General Pope..... 4,000
General Lane's Brigade..... 2,500
General Sturgis' Brigade..... 1,500
Total..... 27,000

Arming of the Militia of Missouri.

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The success of Governor Gamble, of Missouri, in obtaining the aid of the general government for the defense and pacification of that State has already been stated. The *Intelligencer* says:—

The President, we learn, has authorized the organization of the militia of Missouri, to be employed in defending the State against invasion and suppressing the rebellion within its limits. The number of troops to be raised is not specified, but they are to be mustered into the State service, and armed, equipped, clothed, subsisted, transported and paid by the government.

Governor Gamble stipulates that there shall be but one thousand men of the militia at any one time. The militia, the General commanding the Department of the West, has long made him the ally of our most efficient West becomes also the Major General of the State militia, by the appointment of Governor Gamble to the position. As many Brigadier Generals are to be appointed as there are brigades of four regiments each, and the staff officers shall not be paid more than the same are allowed in the regular service, whatever be their rank under the State law. As the money to be disbursed in this service is the money of the general government, it is to assign its own staff officers to make the expenditures; or, if the United States officers cannot be spared from the regular service to perform these duties, then Governor Gamble is to appoint from the State militia such officers as the President shall designate.

THURLOW WEED'S MISSION TO EUROPE.

[From the New York World.]

Mr. Thurlow Weed, who goes to Europe in the Arago, which sails to-day, furnishes the most remarkable example in our history of the influence which can be exerted on public affairs by first rate political talents unshackled by public position. Without eloquence he is incapable of making a speech; without extraordinary gifts as a writer his editorials are mere paragraphs of clear and consistent statement; without advantages of birth, education, hereditary wealth, Mr. Weed exercises an influence which has long made him the ally of our most efficient West becomes also the Major General of the State militia, by the appointment of Governor Gamble to the position. As many Brigadier Generals are to be appointed as there are brigades of four regiments each, and the staff officers shall not be paid more than the same are allowed in the regular service, whatever be their rank under the State law. As the money to be disbursed in this service is the money of the general government, it is to assign its own staff officers to make the expenditures; or, if the United States officers cannot be spared from the regular service to perform these duties, then Governor Gamble is to appoint from the State militia such officers as the President shall designate.

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